

PORTLAND DAILY PRESS,
JOHN T. GILMAN, Editor.
JOSEPH B. HALL, Editor.
Is published at No. 82 1/2 EXCHANGE STREET,
in FOX BLOCK, by
FOSTER, GILMAN AND HALL,
Under the firm name of
N. A. FOSTER & CO.

Terms:
THE PORTLAND DAILY PRESS is published every morning, (Sundays excepted), at \$5.00 per year in advance.

Rates of Advertising:
TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS, \$1.00 per square, for three insertions or less; exceeding three, and not more than one week, \$1.25 per square; 75 cents per week after. One square every other day one week, \$1.00; 50 cents per week after.

EXHIBITIONS, &c., under head of AMUSEMENTS, \$5.00 per square per week.
SPECIAL NOTICES, \$1.50 per square for first week, \$1.00 per week after.

BUSINESS NOTICES, in reading columns, 12 cents per line for one insertion. No charge less than fifty cents.
LOCAL NOTICES at usual rates.

Advertisements inserted in the MAINE STATE PRESS (which has a large circulation in every part of the State) for 25 cents per square in advance for the above rates for each insertion.
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All communications intended for the paper should be directed to the "Editor of the Press," and those of a business character to the Publishers.

The PORTLAND DAILY AND MAINE STATE PRESS Office, in FOX BLOCK, No. 82 1/2 Exchange Street, is open at all hours during the day and evening, from 7 o'clock in the morning to 9 in the evening.

JOHN PRINTING of every description executed with dispatch; and all business pertaining to the office or paper promptly transacted on application as above.

For the Press.
"The Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was."

"Who rely upon the phantom, that only an unwarmed, illegal, and fanciful belief of emancipation of the negroes can save the Union."—Argus.

We have shown that only last year, the Argus as a representative of the concessionists or compromisers, was opposed to the Constitution as it is; and in favor of a dissolution of the Union, unless the constitution could be altered in such a manner as to spread slavery by the infamous Crittenden compromise. We have also shown that although the constitution has not been altered, it is not possible to restore "the Union as it was." In this I am happy to find myself confirmed by so intelligent a man as Hon. T. M. Hayes. He says: "The legitimate purpose of this war cannot be to restore the Union as it was, for this is simply impossible."

There is a large body of men in this country, calling on the President to proclaim the emancipation of all the slaves of rebels, who shall come within our lines for protection in accordance with the confiscation act. Prominent among them is Horace Greeley.

There is another large body of men calling on the President, to proclaim the emancipation of all the slaves in the Union, or at least, of all in the rebellious States as a war measure; as the readiest, if not the only mode of putting down the rebellion.

To both these classes the Argus and its party are hostile. By that paper both are represented as fanatical, and their proposed measures as illegal, unwarranted, and unconstitutional.

Jefferson Davis, Benjamin, Floyd, Vallandigham, and Charles A. Wickliffe, also profess to regard both of the proposed measures as illegal, unwarranted, and unconstitutional. But the President does not regard either of them in that light.

He says: "If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it." Well, he has been trying to do that for eighteen months without success. In spite of all efforts to conduct the war, in such a manner as to hold all the slaves in bondage, it has not been possible to do it.

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Again the President says: "If I could save the Union by freeing all the slaves, I would do it." Here the President claims the power and the right to emancipate all the slaves in the country, for the sake of saving the Union. But he has not tried this method. The Argus thinks this method would be illegal, unwarranted and fanatical. But the President thinks it would be entirely constitutional. Yet the Argus professes to be the special friend of the President, and accuses Senator Sumner and the emancipationists, comprising the most of those who voted for Lincoln, with the crime of treason, and places them in the same company with the secessionists!

Hon. Thos. M. Hayes also thinks it would be entirely constitutional. He says: "The purpose of this war is to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and the national Union, if in accomplishing this high object, State lines, institutions, traditions, habits, or ideas oppose themselves, they should be swept away like the chaff of a summer threshing floor." If slavery stands in the way of maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution and the national Union, as we all know it does, it must be swept away. Mr. Hayes has no doubt of the power.

This war is legal and constitutional on the part of the government. The slaveholders raised a great insurrection or rebellion in the cotton States.

By the constitution, Congress was authorized, to "raise and support armies; to provide and maintain a navy; to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces; to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions."

Congress has raised an army and a navy, and has authorized the President to call forth the militia to suppress the insurrection. By the Constitution the President is made "the Commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States."

Under these provisions of the Constitution, the army, navy, and militia of the States have been called out, and put in action, to suppress the slaveholders' rebellion. The Constitution does not use cannon, rifle, guns, swords, pistols, shot, shell, powder, ball, horses, or wagons. It does not in terms say he may take life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; it does not in terms say he may point his cannon North, or South; it does not in terms say he may take the life or liberty of a white man, or of a black man.

But by the foregoing provisions of the Constitution and the laws, the army, navy, and militia are called into actual service, to suppress the insurrection. As the army, navy, and militia, are, by the Constitution and laws, placed under command of the President, to enable him to put the insurrection down, and no specific directions are given him how they are to be used, they are to be used in such manner as such bodies have heretofore been used according to the laws of war among civilized nations. He may arm the men under his command with the best armor he can obtain; he may use all the appliances of warfare of the latest invention; he may point his guns to any point of the compass; he may march the army over any part of the American soil, where he judges it necessary. He may go through the territory of Kentucky that has not seceded, as well as through that of Georgia that has. He may go thro' Baltimore as well as around, by the way of Annapolis; He may go thro' the farm of a Union man as well as through that of a traitor; he may take life, liberty, and property, without any process of law. That is what he is constantly doing with the army. He may not take the life of non-combatants without due process of law. But he may suspend the great writ of liberty, called the Habeas Corpus, and take their liberty, without any process of law. He may take the property of any citizen he judges necessary, the property of Union men, as well as of traitors. The only difference is this—in case of the loyal citizen, the State takes his property, and he, as the representative of the State, under the right of eminent domain. If the property of Union men is taken, they are entitled to just compensation. But the property of traitors may be taken and confiscated, according to the laws of war.

The President may take the liberty of white men or black men. He may seize Union men or traitors. If he takes the person of a Union man, white or black, from the hands of a traitor, it can only be to liberate him. He cannot surrender such men to traitors. He cannot return such men to slavery. But if he arrests traitors, he may retain them, arraign them for treason, and if they are convicted, he may hang them. If black men or slaves are to be regarded as property, the President may take them and confiscate them according to the laws of war. If they are taken from a loyal citizen, he is entitled to compensation. If they are taken from a traitor, he is not entitled. But if black men are to be regarded as persons they may be taken as captives of war. Though captives of war may be returned to the enemy, or exchanged, if they are willing, in no case should they be forced back into the hands of the enemy without their own consent. There is no more doubt that the President is authorized by the constitution to proclaim the emancipation of all the slaves in the country, if he judges that a necessary means to put down the rebellion, than there is that he is the commander-in-chief. All the men and all the property in the country must be at his disposal for the suppression of this great rebellion. This great power is entrusted to the President by the constitution, in time of war, for the safety of the state, subject only to be re-examined before the Senate on impeachment for maladministration in office. J. C. W.

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MISCELLANEOUS.
H. H. HAY,
141 Middle Street, - - Portland, Me.
Manufacturing Jeweler,
AND SILVERSMITH.
Also, Dealer in Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware.
Portland, June 23, 1862.



JUNCTION OF FREE AND MIDDLE STS.

Fine Chemicals, Pure Drugs,
GENUINE MEDICINES,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN PERFUMERY,
AND FANCY GOODS.

APOTHECARIES' GLASS WARE, FOREIGN
LEATHERS, SCHOOL INSTRUMENTS,
TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES,
ELASTIC STOCKINGS, &c.,
—ALSO—
VARNISHES, PAINTS, OILS,
AND DYE-STUFFS,
KEROSENE OIL, LARD OIL,
And all other articles usually kept in a Drug and
Paint establishment.

State Agent for DAVIS & KIDD'S MAGNETO-ELECTRIC MACHINES. cod&wtcl

Trinidad Sugar and Molasses.

79 BOXES Fine Yellow Sugar.
50 blds. Muscovado Sugar.
23 blds. do. do.
28 blds. Muscovado Molasses.
22 blds. do. do.
44 blds. do. do.
Cargo Brig I. D. LINCOLN. For sale by
HOPKIN EATON, No. 1 Central Wharf.
Aug. 11, 1862. d&kw



No. 175 Middle St., Portland.

Signs, Banners, Labels, Figures, Flowers, Scroll
work, &c. 3w

THE BEST
COFFINS
—AND—
CASKETS.
To be found in this city, of every description, finished and trimmed.

In the Neatest Style,

C. H. BLAKE'S,
No. 39 UNION STREET.
And will be sold cheaper than at any other place in the city.

ROBES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
— C. H. B. also manufactures —
SHOW-CASES, DESKS, AND DRAWER-WORK, of every description, including TAYLOR'S SELF-SUPPORTING DRAWER, the best kind ever made. Repair all orders for Furniture, Upholstery, Chair Seating, Glazing, &c., promptly attended to. jultif

Gift Frames.

FOR PORTRAITS OR LANDSCAPES of any size or style desired—latest patterns and best workmanship—made to order by MORRISON & CO., 25, Market Square.

Ordinance Office,

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Sept. 3, 1862.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Department until 5 P. M. on the 13th September, 1862, for the delivery at the New York Ordnance Agency, No. 55 White Street, New York, where samples can be seen, of—

50,000 Regulation Cavalry Blankets;
25,000 do. Artillery Blankets.

These Blankets must be of pure wool, close woven, of stout yarn.

FOR THE CAVALRY.

Indistinguishable color, with an orange border three inches wide and three inches from the edge. The letters "U. S." six inches high, black color, in the center of the blanket.

All the blankets are to be 75 inches long by 67 inches wide, and weigh, at least, 13 lbs. Variation allowed, 0.125 lbs. They must be single, and not in pairs, and packed in cases of one hundred each. The value of the cases to be determined by the inspector.

The goods are to be inspected at the factory, and none will be accepted or paid for but such as are approved on inspection.

Deliveries must be made as follows: One-tenth of the amount contracted for, per week, commencing in two weeks from the date of the contract. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the amount due at that time.

No bid will be considered which does not come from a manufacturer or manufacturer's company, and which does not state explicitly the place, time, and quantity of each weekly delivery.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids which may be made.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds with proper securities for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified; and will be furnished with forms of the contract, and bond required of them.

Proposals will be addressed to—
"General JAMES W. RIPLEY,
Chief of Ordnance,
Washington, D. C."

And will be endorsed—
"Proposals for Blankets."
JAMES W. RIPLEY,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Ord'ce.

sept13

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Dry Goods Store,
162 MIDDLE ST., PORTLAND.

H. C. LOVELL & SON,
Having purchased the stock of

S. B. GOWELL,
And taken the store recently occupied by him, would invite the attention of Mr. Gowell's former customers, as well as their own friends and the public, to the

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS,
Which they have just added, to their former well selected stock.

"No trouble to show goods: call and see before purchasing elsewhere."
Aug. 25th, 1862. dft

CHASE BROTHERS & CO.,
Widgery's Wharf, Portland, Me.,
IMPORTERS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
sept-3m

BUSINESS CARDS.
WM. H. H. HATCH,
141 Middle Street, - - Portland, Me.
Manufacturing Jeweler,
AND SILVERSMITH.
Also, Dealer in Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware.
Portland, June 23, 1862.

ALBERT WEBB & CO.,
— DEALERS IN —
Corn, Flour and Grain,
HEAD OF MERILL'S WHARF,
Commercial Street, - - Portland, Me. j23tf

WILLIAM CAPEN,
SIGN PAINTER,
Half Way Down Willow Street,
PORTLAND, ME. d3m

JOHN B. BROWN & SONS,
Sugar Refinery,
YORK STREET, PORTLAND, ME. j23dtf

JOHN LYNCH & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
— AND —
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
GRANITE STORES, ... COMMERCIAL STREET,
(Opposite head of Widgery's Wharf.)
Portland, Me. j23dtf

I. D. MERRILL & CO.,
PLUMBERS,
No. 27 Union Street, Portland, Me.
Water Closets, Urinals, Force and Suction Pumps,
Bath Rooms, Wash Basins, Sinks, Plated & Brass
Cocks, of all kinds constantly on hand.

All kinds of fixtures for hot and cold water set up in the best manner.

All orders in city or country personally attended to by I. D. MERRILL, JOHN BROWN, S. D. MERRILL, and J. L. LYNCH.

aug1

L. H. TITCOMB,
Apothecary,
— AGENT FOR —
PALMER'S
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS,
— ALSO —
Sheet Gutta Percha for Splints,
AND CRUTCHES, FOR SALE.

SPECIMEN LIMBS MAY BE SEEN AT
373 Congress Street, - - - Portland.
aug1tf

Removal.

C. D. BROWN,
HAS REMOVED TO
NEW STORE, No. 3 UNION WHARF,
Where he will continue the
Flour, Produce and Provision Business,
AS HERETOFORE. 3m

Portland, July 22, 1862.

Boys, Boys, Boys.

PARTICULAR attention given to CUTTING AND MAKING BOYS' GARMENTS, by

A. D. REEVES, - - Tailor,
98 EXCHANGE STREET.
Portland, Aug. 6, 1862. dty

TWITCHELL & CHAMPLIN,
Commission Merchants,
— AND DEALERS IN —
FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,
85 Commercial St., opp. Thomas Block,
PORTLAND, ME.
John Q. Twitchell, jult16m J. A. P. Champlin.

HANSON,
SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL
PAINTER,
No. 31 Exchange Street, Portland, Me.
Orders solicited. j20-3m

J. L. WINSLOW, Agent,
MANUFACTURER OF
Steam Engines, Steam Boilers,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY,
Steam Cocks, Valves, Pipes and Connections, Wholesale or Retail.

STEAM AND GAS FITTING,
Done in the best manner.
Works 6 Union St., and 233 & 235 Fore St.,
jult1tf PORTLAND, ME.

Marble Work.

J. R. THOMPSON,
Is prepared to receive orders for
Marble, Free Stone, Soap Stone,
Marble Chimney Pieces, Monumental Work and Grindstones.

Corner of Pearl and Federal Sts.,
j23tf PORTLAND, ME.

DOLE & MOODY,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FLOUR, CORN AND PRODUCE,
No. 5 Galt Block Commercial Street,
PORTLAND, ME.
ANDREW T. DOLE. FRANKLIN C. MOODY.
Aug. 23, 1862. codtf

New Drug Store!
CROSMAN & POOR,
HAVE taken store, No. 75 Middle Street, (Fox Block), and respectfully invite public attention to their large and well selected stock of
Drugs, Chemicals, Fancy Goods, &c.,
And solicit a share of public patronage, trusting that by furnishing the purest chemicals and best stock of drugs the market affords, and a careful attention in the dispensary department, to merit the confidence of the public.
CHAS. F. CROSMAN. j23tf THOS. H. POOR.

WILLIAM F. PARKER,
— AND —
UPHOLSTERER
— AND —
Manufacturer of
FURNITURE,
Lounges, Bedsteads,
SPRING-BEDS, MATTRESSES, PIER-CUSHIONS, &c., &c.
148 Exchange Street, Portland.
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